AGAIN we come before you and solicit your trade, so liberally extended to us to the past. We are better prepared than ever to sell you, and are still HEADQUARTERS for Pure and Reliable Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Etc., Etc., and in fact anything in our line.

The most important branch of the Drug Business is conceded by all to be the PRESCRIPTION DEPART-MENT, and we desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that we make a specialty of compounding Physicians' Prescriptions, and guarantee all ingredients used by us to be absolutely PURE and FRESH. There is probably nothing about which mankind are so deservedly particular as the Medicines which sickness compels them to take, and the great desideratum is to feel assured that the Apothecary fully understands the preparation of the Physician's prescription. We guarantee accuracy and purity, at prices as low as quality of same

We make purchases from first hands, select Goods with special reference to wants of our customers, and make them at such prices as will ensure their ready sale. All we ask of our friends is that they call and look over our Stock. It will be the constant ain of our House to please, and we shall spare no effort to do so

We take the lead in Toilet Articles. You will find our Stock complete, and also find that a dollar will go further with us in buying such articles than you have ever before experienced. We invite your attention to a few of our Proprietary remedies, which we recommend to be reliable Medicines and worthy of a trial.

Wilhites' Soothing Syrup or Baby's Friend is an invaluable remedy for children when teething, regulating the bowels and relieving pain. It relieves the little sufferer at once, produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is pleasant to take, soothes the shild, relieves wind, and is the best known remedy for Diarrhoea, whether arising from

Wilhite's Cough Syrup-Cough, Cough, Cough. A cold neglected, a cough left to cure itself oftentimes leads to complications fatal in their results. A prompt visit to our Store at the inception of the trouble, the use of Wilhite's Cough Syrup, which we can confidently recommend as a good remedy, will relieve much suffering and anxiety on the part of friends.

Many children suffer from day to day-fretful, cross and peevish-and the cause of heir suffering is not suspected. A pallid and sickly countenance, irregularity of appelie or great voracity, bad breath, foul tongue, great thirst, gradual emaciation, irritable temper, reduces of nostrils, disposition to be picking the nose, are all symptoms indicating the presence of Worms. If any of these symptoms are noticed or Worms are suspected, procure a bottle of Wilhite's Worm Syrup or Vermifuge, which costs but 25 cents, and give it according to directions. It any Worms are present they will soon be expelled, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your darling restored to health again. If there are no Worms present the Syrup will do no harm, but will move the bowels gently and leave the system in a healthy condition. This Syrup contains no Calomel, and no Castor Oil or purgative medicine is required with it. It should be in every family. Try it. The largest bottle of Worm Medicine in the market for 25c

> Wilhite's Eye Water is a sure cure for inflamed or Weak Eyes, or any ordinary form (where no mechanical or constitutional trouble exists) of Sore Eyes. It has been used with great success for a number of years, and amount paid for it will be refunded if it fails to cure any common form of Sore Eyes after directions have been carefully followed. If it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Price 25c per bottle.

DR. JOHNSTONE'S SAPONACEOUS ODONTINE is the best preparation in the market for thoroughly cleansing, preserving and beautifying the teeth, hardening the gums and imparting a delicious odor to the breath. Nothing injurious. A safe and pleasant dentifrica Recommended by A. P. Johnstone, D. D. S., and prepared by

PROPRIETORS, Merch of Barch of Bar

"Go Tell all the People for Miles Around!"

JOHN M. HUBBARD & BRO

MORE JEWELRY, MORE WATCHES, MORE SILVERWARE, MORE CLOCKS, &C.,
AT PRICES MORE TO YOUR NOTION.
THAN EVER BEFORE.

SEP- EVERYTHING in the shape of a Watch, Clock or Jewelry thoroughly repaired.

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FERTILIZERS FOR 1885.

The Attention of the Farmers of Anderson County is respectfully called to our

OLD RELIABLE BRANDS OF

HIGH GRADE GUANO AND ACID

Which are so well and favorably known throughout the County, and which we are now prepared to offer them in any quantity, for Cash or Cotton. We have always given you low prices, and are prepared to do so again. Call and see us.

We are in a position to offer inducements to CASH BUYERS of CORN, FLOUR, BACON, MOLASSES

GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

As we are receiving large quantities of these Goods direct from the points of production

Wo are Agents for the Celebrated WHIT THICKORY WAGONS-guaranteed th

Mishawaba Sulky and Ordinary Turning Plows,
Daniel Pratt Gins, Feeders and Condensers,
Count's Home-made, 7-Fingered Grain Cradle—the
Best Cradle ever offered on this or any other market.
The Champion Movers, Reapers and Binders, with
The latest improvements, making them
The most desirable Harvesting Machines
In the World.

Our Stock of General Merchandise is complete in all Departments, and we respectfully solicit a call from any desiring to buy Goods, as our facilities enable us to the best Goods at the most reasonable prices.

Anderson, S. C., Feb. 12, 1885

McCULLY, CATHCART & CO.

HAVE YOU WAITED FOR BARGAINS

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, DRESS GOODS and NOTIONS?

IF you have, here is your chance, as I will sell my ENTIRE STOCK At and below Cost for the next Thirty days. It by REMINABER, everything I have in Stock will be sold at and below Cost. I early

Ladies' and Children's Shoes

OBSERVATIONS ON IRELAND.

One description, which has sometimes been given of Scotlaud, is that it is a "wee bit countrie." This will also do for Ireland. Its greatest length—that from Miezen Head, in Cork, to Benmore or Fairhead, in Antrim, is 302 miles, and its greatest breadth, at right angles to this line, from Wicklow, on the Irish sea, to Erris Head, on the Northwestern coast of Mayo County, is 189 miles. In extent Carolina. The population of Ireland was, at one time, nearly twice what it is now. Since the year 1851, three millions now. Since the year 1851, three millions of Ireland's population have emigrated to other countries. During the year 1881, 78,419 left the island. I have no means of knowing, with certainty, where all these emigrants went; but from what I learned, I think that the greater part of the Protestant emigrants went to Australia. The Catholics generally came to the United States.

A few years previous to 1851, Ireland was visited with what is known as the potato blight. This blight continued for several years, and the result was that great numbers of the people were reduced to beggary, and many of them actually died of hunger. The crops failing, made it impossible for the farmers to pay their rents. The landlords, in many instances, showed no pity. The tenants were turn, showed no pity. The tenants were turn-ed, or rather driven, out of their houses. Some of those thus turned out of their houses emigrated, others took shelter under the caves of their former houses, while not a few congregated in the public high-ways and died of hunger. The houses out of which these tenants were driven, or out of which they fled, are, at least many of them, to day with-

out an occupant.

The failure of a crop in every country is attended with much suffering to the poor. This is one of the marked features of Ireland. The Irish potato is the principal food of the poor. In fact, I never, so far as I now remember, eat a dinner in Ireland, outside of a city, without potatoes being on the table.

Called red bogs, because they are generally of a redish or brownish color. I have no means of ascertaining the exact number of these flat bogs, but I feel safe in saying there are more than a thousand, varying in size from a few rods to near The potato will not keep over for two years. Hence a failure of the potato crop for two years in Ireland is certain to produce a famine among a class of the inhabitants.

Of the whole population of Ireland, more than one-twelfth are paupers. As some one will, no doubt, call this in question, the facts are stated. The population of Ireland in 1881 is stated to be 4,746,214, and the number of paupers to be 565,646. It is claimed that the larger number of these paupers are Catholics. I do not know that this is correct. I think, however, that it is. The province of Ulster, which is admitted by all to be the stronghold of Protestautism in Ireland and the largest of the four product. land, and the largest of the four provinces except that of Munster, has a population of 1,875,221, of whom 85,776 are paupers. The province of Munster, with paupers. The province of Munster, with a large extent of territory, but a population of 351,083 less, has 156,270 paupers, or 70,494 more than Ulster. The greatest number of paupers are in Lienster province, while it is, except Connaught, the smallest in territory and in the number of its inhabitants. The population of Lienster province is 1,449,699, of of Lieuster province is 1,449,599, of whom 178,094 are paupers. In every County of Ireland there are Protestants, and the same may be said of the Catho-

There is a fact in connection with this There is a fact in connection with this Irish pauperism that may be interesting to some persons. It is the manner of supporting these paupers. In England, Ireland and Scotland, there are what they call poor laws. These laws are enacted is by the English Parliament, and have for heir object the support of the paupers. The manuer of executing these laws is, when divested of legal technicalities, simply this. The number of paupers is ascertained and a certain sum of money specified for their support. This money is raised by taxing the property holders, using that word in its Irish sense, to mean all those who are farmers and have other taxable investments. In other words, everybody who has anything is 'axed,' except the landlords. Those who have the land of the landlords leased pay all the tax, either directly or indirectly. The land of Ireland is valued at 13,766, 535 pounds sterling. On this there is raised by taxation, or by rates, as they call it, 1,151,878 pounds sterling for the support of the poor. In other words the support of the poor. In other words, the land of Ireland is valued at sixty-eight support of the poor. In other words, the land of Ireland is valued at sixty-eight and a half millions of dollars, and on that there is raised five and one-half millions of dollars for the support of paupers. The County Antrim, with a population of 387,269, pays a poor rate of more than four hundred thousand the general angestance of large higher. population of 387,269, pays a poor rate of more than four hundred thousand dollars; or more than one dollar for each

The three counties of Ireland which have the greatest number of paupers are Dublin, Cork and Antrim. The first, 52,635; the second, 56,198; and the last has 34,737. These are facts which I am unable to account for, only in part. In Dublin Ceurty is situated the city of Dublin; in Cork County, the city of Cork; and in the County of Antrim, the town of Belfast. Dublin city has a population of about 300,000; Cork, about 100,000; and Belfast, about 250,000. These aggregate a population of 650,000. Of this number, a large per cent., as is the case in all large cities, are no doubt paupers. In addition to these, there are in these counties several other towns which, in some parts of these United has 34,787. These are facts which I am which, in some parts of these United States would be regarded as considerable cities. These, no doubt, have a great per cent. of paupers. Perhaps the reader is ready to conclude that Ireland presents ready to conclude that Ireland presents a repulsive aspect on account of its paupers. Such is not the case. There is, in reality, nothing repulsive about Ireland, except that system of landlordism which has been in existence since the days of James I. Even that has been, in many of its features, greatly ameliorated, and the probability is, that the time is not far distant, when the whole system, at least in its most objectionable and oppressive features, will be swept out of existence. That there are manifest signs of pover-

in its most objectionable and oppressive features, will be swept out of existence. That there are manifest signs of poverty—in Ireland, no one who knows anything about the Island will deny; but there are at the same time unmistakable signs of such wealth as is never seen in the United States, except in the large cities. By far the greater portion of the inhabitants of Ireland are in comfortably than the same class does in our own country. Their houses are better, and the conveniences about their houses are far greater. The difference between a rich man is Ireland is, it must be admitted, much greater than it is in the United States. This is one thing that makes America the poor man's country. It is usual to speak of the Irish—I mean the inhabitants of Ireland—as uncountry. Hence, to say that an individual is "say green as a raw Irishman" mean, that the individual is as green as he car, be. The comparison has its origin in ignownce, and has not a single fact to give it every the status of Gentland.

ARP IN TEXAS. LAMPASAS, TEXAS, April 8.—This beautiful town among the hills—I can almost imagine I am at home in North

a natural barrier around the coast, are of Mayo County, is 189 miles. In extent of territory, Ireland is only a little larger than the State of South Carolina. The population of Ireland, however, is more than five times as great as that of South Carolina. The population of Ireland was, at one time, nearly twice what it is now. Since the year 1873, the second of the state of the island to the coast, are not a slope up gently, and one can drive to their tops anywhere, and these Texas points never break their tireless trot. This town is in the crescent lap of a range of these gently sloping hills and the sulphur fork of the Lampasas River flows in a winding way right through it. There are no mountain ranges at all but There are no mountain ranges at all, but groups or clusters of mountains. Neither are there any high mountains in Ireland. The highest is Carrantuchill in Kerry County. It is 3,414 feet high. Some of our peaks are nearly 13,000 feet high. A great plain, elevated above the sea, from two to three hundred feet, and about one hundred and fifty miles wide, extends from East to Wast across Ireland. This

> and embraces the finest portion of the Ireland is remarkable for the number and large extent of its bogs. These bogs arouse the curiosity of stran-gers in no small degree. Every individ-ual who visits Ireland has numerous questions to ask about the bogs and is never satisfied until he puts his hand on

the peat or turf, and sees it.

There are two kinds of bogs in Ireland.
One is called the flat bogs and the other the mountain bogs. The flat bogs cover an area of about a million and a half acres, and the mountain bogs about a million and a quarter. The two cover two and three-quarter millions of acres, or nearly one-seventh part of the whole surface of Ireland. The flat bogs are chiefly in the interior, while the moun-tain bogs are confined principally to the coast highlands. The flat bogs are also called red bogs, because they are genercalled red bogs, because they are generally of a redish or brownish color. I varying in size from a few rods to near forty thousand acres. Sometimes these bogs are separated by large tracts of cul-tivated land, while others are disjoined by only narrow ridges of dry ground. The largest bog in Ireland, and so far as

I know in the world, is the Bog of Allen.
This occupies portions of Kildare,
King's, Queen's, Meath and Westmath
counties. The principal part, however,
is in Kildare County, and covers about
thirty-six thousand acres of ground.

The mountain bogs cover the flat tops and sides of the mountains, and differ, and sides of the mountains, and differ, chiefly, so far as I could see, from the flat bogs, in that they are smaller and are dryer. The American meaning of the word bog will give us but a vague and incorrect idea of an Irish bog. A bog means, in our country, generally, a spot of wet ground into which those who attempt to pass over it are liable to sink, or as is usually said, "mire down." A bog in America is a small swamp. The only thing peculiar about either an American bog or swamp is that it is dangerous to travel over it. All Irish bogs are not swampy. Some of them are wet and splashy, while others are dry. It is dangerous to walk over some of the bogs of Ireland, but over others an individual may walk with impunity, and, in fact, may walk with impunity, and, in fact, the greatest comfort. The sensation experienced is the same as if he were walking on a carpet spread on a thick layer of straw, and the sound produced by the tread of his feet is the same.

The peculiar thing about an Irish bog is the peat or turf which it contains. It is this peat or turf which makes the bog. This peat consists of several mosses which grow in these bog localities. The principal moss is called spagnum, or bog moss. It is a curious looking thing, resembling thing that I ever saw, except an artificial moss that is some times grown in jars for the purpose of making a peculiar kind of beer.

for fuel. Some of the flat peat beds are very deep or thick. The layer of peat in the Bog of Allen is, in some places, over forty feet thick; its average thickness is

the general appearance of large bricks.

After being cut, the peat blocks are
stacked up to dry, very much as brick
makers stack up bricks to dry. So soon
as the blocks are dry they are hauled
home and again stacked up under a shel-

I cannot say that the Irish peat makes a good fire. It is too light or porous, but it does much better than those who have never seen it burning would suppose. The time for cutting the peat is in the

Spring and early Summer.

It is difficult to imagine a more intensely gloomy and desolate appearance than that presented by a large Irish flat

Little Sermons.

Mme. de Stael defined happiness to be, "A state of constant occupation upon some desirable object, with a continual sense of progress toward its at-

All impatience of monotony, all wea-All impatience of monotony, all weariness of best things even, are but signs of the eternity of our nature, the broken human fashions of the divine everlastingness.—George McDonald.

Not by literature or theology, but only

by rare integrity, by a man permeated and perfumed with airs of heaven—with and perfumed with airs of heaven—with manifest or womanliest enduring love—can the vision be clear.—Emerson.

The wealth of Mammon is locked up in burglar-proof vaults; the wealth of God is stored in the hearts of man. The lock combination to open the first is only known to him who sets it, but the combination that open the latter is known to every Christian.

Christian obligation cannot be made to accord with a law of expediency. The

A Town That Reminds Him of His Geor

Georgia or Tennessee, and can see the Alleganys away off in the horizon. There are no peaks here or precipices, but the elevations are roundly rolling looks like it must have cost much more Everything here is on a rock basis. For a town of 4,000 inhabitants and only four years old, it is a wonder of substantial growth. A street railroad and twe ice factories are here. Here you are just over the border of Texas mud and can walk anywhere with comfort, whether wet or dry. If I was a rich man I would like to live in Lampesas. It may be because I love the hills better the health here. Pure air and pure water and more than that, for here are the sulphur springs that are already becoming famous, and that will some day make this place the Saratoga of Texas. I have seen sulphur springs before, but never any to compare with these. Their volume of water is amazing. Either of the two largest ones afford enough water to turn a mill, and on one of the streams there are mills right in the town mills. there are mills right in the town—mills run by sulphur water so strong and so odorous that you can smell it a hundred yards away. You get a whiff of it as soon as you land at the depot, and before anyone has told you you exclaim, "I smell sulphur." One of the pools is 75 feet in diameter and is six feet deep and ascense through the bath houses and fost in diameter and is six feet deep and escapes through the bath houses and swimming pools, coating and galvanizing everything as it goes. The pool has a beautiful miniature forest growing in it, a plant that feeds and lives on sulphur and never gets above the surface, for if it does it dies. It will not grow in pure water or feed upon the air. A beautiful building of solid white stone masonry encloses one of the springs and is proviencloses one of the springs and is provided with splendid bathing rooms. A magnificent hotel is near at hand, one that cost ninety thousand dollars, and there are handsome cottages hear by that are rented to Summer visitors. The park is advised with live ordered with live ordered with the contract of the second provided the second provided with the contract of the second provided with the contract of the second provided th

are rented to Summer visitors. The park is adorned with live oaks and pecan trees, and contains 75 acres of ground.

I don't know personally whether sulphur water is good for the ills that flesh is heir to or not, but I have been drinking it freely with a hope that, even if I am not sick, it may rejuvenate my youth and make me want to live longer and prance around, as Joe Harris says. These good people here tell of marvellous cures, and they believe what they say, I know, for everybody drinks this water and seem to like it, though it is almost as nauseous to me ss a dose of almost as nauseous to me as a dose o salts. On Sunday eve I counted fortyseven persons at one spring, each of whom had a jug or a bottle or a pitcher and had come for water. It is the common

rendezvous of the town—the plazza, the Central park.

Lampasas is a town of exceptional moral character; but few saloons and no variety shows, and no saloons or stores

kept open on Sunday.
The Rev. R. H. Burnett rode me all around, and I saw many lovely cottage houses upon the hills. I am still most forcibly struck with the beauty of Texas towns and the lack of home beauty in the country. Now, in our good old State a traveler overland from town to town wherever, in the bog region, there is any stagnant water this spagnum grows rapidly and dies in a short time. This is followed by successive crops which soon die. The dead spagnum accumulates, and it is this that makes the peat or turf which the Irish use extensively pipe sticking out—no barns, no stables— no shade trees, no fence or palings to en-close the yard—no nothing much, and I have wondered where and how the farm-ers live, and where they keep their gathered crops. A few pens covered with poles and straw keep the corn. The oats are stacked. The cotton hurried to the gin. I am sorry for the good wife and the girls who have to live this way. There is no sufficient excuse for it either.
Lumber is high and brick are high, but
they might plant shade trees and fix up
a little. In this immediate region, from

dispensation of a wise Providence. One time when in New York I saw a man afford it or not. Tell him the children away up 400 feet in the air, repainting the cross on top of the spire of Trinity church and I wondered that a man could be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who would be found in all that great city who was side of the family. Let it out sometimes when you are vaxed that you used to go with. Give him to that there were but two, and they were notes: happy as when exizing as soon as possible lefts the three is very little hope for her than the companion that kissing is wall enough for spoony lovers but that for married folks it is very silly.

The Baptist congregations of August are building the orphane home in Georgia and Ms. Barnett has just begun would to do good in.

his grand scheme in Texas. Now let some one man in Alabama and Mississippi, and the other Southern States, follow suit.

Lampasas is the second of the great wool markets of Texas. About three million pounds are shipped from here annually. Hides are hauled here from a large area and constitute a good trade for the town. Pecans are shipped away by the carlead and all the little boys and girls make their spending money by gathering them from the groves around

vast domain of free grass, where the cat-tle and sheep are raised by the million. the sulphur fork of the Lampasas River flows in a winding way right through it. It is a rock-built town. Everything is built of a beautiful white limestone that is quarried here, and is more abundant and more desirable than brick. The new court house is a handsome structure and cost thirty-five thousand dollars and looks like it must have cost much more. town and ranch to ranch will be closed up and free roads will pass away with free grass. BILL ARP.

A Man of his Word.

The war was over. General Lee and his half-starved Confederate had returned to their desolated homes on their parole of honor. The victorious Northern and Western armies, under command of cause I love the hills better than the plains. There are good farming lands all round here along the river and creeks and down in the valleys, but there is many a break between that a Texas farmer would not like. Then there is health here properties the results of the river and creeks are an inmate of a casement in Fortress Monroe and Edwin M. Stanton was the power behind the throne who ran the government while Secretary of ran the government while Secretary of

Generals Grant and Rawlins were playing a game of billiards in the Nation-al Hotel and two civilians were indulg-

On being told of the General's break-neck ride up Pennsylvania avenue, it was decided to go to the War Department and learn the cause, if possible. Colo-nel Barroll, of the Second Regular In-fantry and husband of Sue Denin, the actress, was disbursing officer in the

you have issued orders for the arrest of General Lee and others, and desire to know if such orders have been placed in the hands of any officer for execution.

"'I have issued writs for the arrest of all the prominent rebels, and officers will

all the prominent rebels, and officers will be dispatched on the mission pretty soon,' replied the Secretary.

General Grant appeared cool, though laboring under mental excitement, and quickly said:

"Mr. Secretary, when General Lee surrendered to me at Appomattox Court House I gave him my word and honor that neither he nor any of his followers would be disturbed so long as they obeyed their parole of honor. I have learned nothing to cause me to believe that any of my late adversaries have broken their promises, and have come here to make you aware of that fact and would also suggest that those orders be canceled."

Secretary Stanton became terribly angry at being spoken to in such a manner by his inferior officer and said:

CHILDHOOD'S PRAYER. A Literature Which Appeals Strongly to What an Observant Old Doctor Has to

Everything has its literature. Around

Everything has its literature. Around the most prosaic duties of life, the factors of civilization, the sports of ancient and modern times, a literature gathers, as crystals gather around a central star. It may be a literature of prophesies or a literature of memories, a literature of airy fancies; no rule of iron can be prescribed. The Bohemians, the Greenlanders, "our brothers in black," primitive man, the man in the moon, war, peace, home, skies and oceans have clustered around them in literature profound, pathetic, puzzling and peculiar. The literature of children, by which is meant not the diluted reading matter prepared for around them in literature profound, pathetic, puzzling and peculiar. The literature of children, by which is meant not the diluted reading matter prepared for the little ones, but the literature of their first loves and friendships and thoughts and unconventional ways is voluminous. first loves and friendships and thoughts and unconventional ways, is voluminous. Literary men delight to write of their early years, when the trail of the serpent had not yet appeared on their hearts. There is joy in remembering that we were once pure and not given to the erraticisms, "the pomps and vanities of this wicked world." There is no "crown of sorrow" in recalling a mother's smile, a father's approbation, or even the snow-covered graves in the old homestead burying ground, where they are sleeping in hopes of a glorious resurrection. Per-

teach him at nightfall to say: Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take.

What are words?

The literature which has gathered around this prayer has its burlesque, as well as its pathos. The following instance has been ascribed to too many men for us to say positively it was such a one. Two Congressmen (be assured they were Congressmen ware conversions).

cutest has gone the rounds anonymously In the authology before me no name i attached. Here it is.

"Now I lay me"—say it, darling;
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter kneeling, bending,
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep"-"to sleep," she murmured.
And the curly head drooped low;
"I pray the Lord," I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know,"

THE QUININE HABIT.

Said a distinguished medical practi-

in hopes of a glorious resurrection. Perhaps one of the tenderest recollections any man can have is that of the evening prayer at his mother's knee. Unfortunate is that man whose mother did not teach him at nightfall to say: and irresponsible. There is no question that the regular use of the drug as a stimulant is repidly increasing among the higher classes. The fact is one of the most lamentable that has come under my notice for years. al Hotel and two civilians were indulging in that pastime on an opposite table.

A Major in the regular army entered the squatous room in a hurry and whispered to General Grant. The latter laid his one of the heaven and the earth," is sublimer in its simplicity than all of Milton's rich poerry of description. Felix Mendels and hurry out. One of the civilians and hurry out. There is something up."

General Grant had reached the street, where, in front of the botel, stood a mounted sentinel. Grant ordered the soldier to dismount and springing into the saddle put spurs to the horse and rode up the avenue so fast as to attract the attention of pedestrians. The first civilian questioned the soldier as to the cause of such sudden haste on the part of General Grant, but was answered with the surprise of one who knew nothing. The second citizen appeared, saying, "What has become of Grant?"

On being told of the General's break, neck ride up Pennsylvania arount it was an account of the college of the depth of the cause of such sudden haste on the part of General Grant, but was answered with the surprise of one who knew nothing. The second citizen appeared, saying, "What has become of Grant?"

On being told of the General's break, and trees were uprooted and fences blown and we expected the house soon to the mount and regular dark to the nervous when dark clouds hung unusually low, and trees were uprooted and fences brown to take.

Men say that the opening sentence of the Bible, "In the beginning God created the heatth, it is sublimer in its simplicity than the beginning God created the heatth. Men the leath, is sublimer in its simplicity than its simplicity than its simplicity than its simplicity than it so much the first Book of Kings, "Behold, the Lord passed by," and saw in it so much the first Book of Kings, "Behold, the Lord passed by," and saw in it so much the first Book of Kings, "Behold, the mounted sentinel. Grant ordered the solder to dismount and springing into the saddle put spurs to the horse and the solde when dark clouds hung unusually low, system, there is a strong probability that and trees were uprooted and fences blown the victim will die of sulcide; for it is down, and we expected the house soon to yield to the fury of the gale, steal into a corner and repeat these lines of simple faith. God knew what they wanted.

What are arraight for the produce suicidal predisposition and important the pulse.

tantry and husband of Sue Denin, the actress, was disbursing officer in the Course actress, was disbursing officer in the Course actress, was disbursing officer in the Course of the civilians went for information. Asking him if he knew the reason of General Grant's hasty action and if he had seen the hero of the hour around the department, Colonel Barroll answered, "Yes," but was surprised at anybody's knowledge of the event. When told of what transpired in the billiard room of the National Hotel the Colonel said: "Well, as you are aware of the coming of General Grant, I will tell you all about it, providing you promise being given, Colonel Barroll sid: "Secretary Stanton sent for me in reference to the execution of certain orders, and while listening to his instructions General Grant came in The Sid bill was covered, and the apleasant "Good morning," which the latter returned, and in a continuation said: "Mr. Secretary, I understand that you have issued orders for the arreat of General Lee and others and delars and de drawal of the stimulant is persevered in. Knowing these facts, I cannot tell you how I dread to prescribe quining to men a little fagged out with overwork, and I think it is time practitioners began to be as cautious with it as they are with morphia."

Wild Animals in Winter.

And the curly head drooped low;
"I pray the Lord." I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the words came faintly,
Fainter still—"my soul to keep."

Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened
When I clasped her to my breast,
And a dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

Ah, Mr. Preacher, here is a faith that argues your theology down: "God krows all the rest."

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A mother says she saw her youngest

Wild Animals in Winter.

One of nature's most important methods of preserving animal life is by hybernation. The lower animals, as insects and some reptiles, become, to all appearances, entirely dormant, live without essential change during the cold Winter, and wake to active life only when food is again ready for them. Others, like the woodchuck, after growing fat on the abundant food of Autum, roll themselves up in a nest and sleep. Vital action is lowered, they consume but little exygen, and live upon the stores of fat with which they went into Winter on the woodchuck. The lower animals is winter.

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A mother says she saw her youngest Secretary in the remarks of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the present of the secretary standom became terribly and the secretary standom terribly and the secretary standom